

WEATHER FORECAST:  
Fair; Cold Tonight  
(Full Report on Page Two.)

# The Washington Times

HOME  
EDITION

NUMBER 8936.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1916.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## AMERICANS ON SUBMARINED NEUTRAL SHIP

Demand for Reparation and  
Punishment Expected to Be  
Made by Lansing.

CONSIDERED GRAVE BREACH

Norwegian Merchantman Was  
Given No Warning, Says Re-  
port of Consul.

News that a submarine had sunk  
a Norwegian vessel, with Ameri-  
cans on board, without warning,  
brought an unofficial declaration  
from the State Department that  
the nation whose flag the subma-  
rine flew will be held to account.  
Taking the meager dispatch at  
its face value, officials frankly de-  
clare that the power the subma-  
rine represented will be called to  
account for the act.

The vessel was the *Silius*,  
from New York. She was torpedoed  
in Havre Roads, according to a  
dispatch from the consul at Havre.  
Seven Americans were on board.

AWAIT AFFIDAVITS.

Secretary of State Lansing will not  
officially until he has complete details.  
He must have affidavits of passengers  
and crew showing beyond "reasonable  
doubt" that it was a torpedo and not  
a mine or internal explosion that sent  
the *Silius* to the bottom and endangered  
the lives of American citizens. Such  
affidavits cannot reach here, officials  
said, much before a week or ten days.  
That the *Silius* was unarmed is gen-  
erally taken for granted, since she was  
a neutral ship of commerce. This fact  
in itself officials say, makes the case far  
more serious than any that has arisen  
since the war began.  
The right of noncombatants—either  
neutral or belligerent—to travel on the  
high seas aboard neutral vessels has  
never been questioned.

Attitude of President.

Even if the submarine commander af-  
forded the passengers and crew those  
measures of safety which Germany and  
Austria have assured the United States  
would be given in case of warranted  
attack on belligerent passenger ships,  
the United States, it can be authorita-  
tively stated, will not be satisfied.  
If the attitude of the President and  
Secretary Lansing, as frequently ex-  
pressed in formal notes to those nations,  
has not changed—and officials firmly de-  
clare it has not changed—"one iota"—  
the United States must insist on dis-  
avowal, reparation, and complete pun-  
ishment for the offending submarine  
commander.

If such demands are made, it is  
firmly believed, they will be accom-  
panied by an insistent request that  
they be granted without hesitation  
and without the parley and exchange  
of formal notes that marked earlier  
incidents.

Although there is no definite in-  
formation as to the nationality of the  
submarine which attacked the *Silius*,  
no serious doubt exists on this point  
in official quarters, in view of  
reports of general activity on the part  
of German submarines along the  
French coast in the vicinity of Havre.

Brewery Strikers

Go Back to Work

Settlement Reached After Troubles

Extending Over Whole

Year.

After having been on strike for just  
a few days less than a year, the brewery  
workers in the District returned to  
work at 4 o'clock this morning as a re-  
sult of the settlement of their diffi-  
culties with the local breweries.  
The first of the workers to go back to  
their jobs were the engineers and fire-  
men, who resumed their old tasks this  
morning. The bottlers and drivers and  
the other brewery employees will return  
as soon as they can be found and re-  
instated.

FORD EMISSARY IS

JOLTED BY NEUTRALS

Scandinavian Premiers Refuse to

Receive Representative.

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 11.—The con-  
ferences of premiers and foreign minis-  
ters of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark  
today refused to receive a representa-  
tive of the Ford peace tribunal.

Dr. Charles F. Ake, of San Fran-  
cisco, was the Ford emissary. He came  
to Copenhagen from Stockholm, and  
applied for a hearing.

Dr. Ake was informed today that  
the conference did not care to take  
active steps toward peace overtures at  
this time, the purpose of the meeting  
being solely to obtain co-operation in  
safeguarding neutral interests against  
belligerent aggression.

## FLIERS TRAILING VILLA--FIGHTING ZONE



Above—Army aeroplane, of type used in scouting on border in flight  
over army camp at San Antonio.  
Below—Map showing territory now  
being swept by Villa and his band  
which is estimated at 3,000 men.

## Army Aviators Get First Taste of War In Border Campaign

For the first time since the establish-  
ment of the aviation section of the  
Signal Corps, army aviators are having  
actual experience in service today  
along the Mexican border.

Secretary Baker early this morning  
ordered General Scott to instruct Gen-  
eral Funston "to use as far as possible"  
the squadron of aircraft stationed at  
Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas,  
in his expedition against Villa.

At that fort are eight service ma-  
chines. There are three other practice  
machines, but these are not available  
for service.

"Best Flier in Army."

These eight service machines make  
up what is known as the first squadron.  
They are commanded by Capt. Benja-  
min D. Foulois, who has been longer  
on aviation duty than any other officer  
in the army. In reports of the signal  
corps he has been termed "the best  
flier in the army."

The instructions sent to General  
Funston regarding the aerial squad-  
ron followed a hurry-up call from  
the office of the chief of staff to Gen-  
eral George F. Scriven, chief signal of-  
ficer, for complete data about the  
machines available along the Mexi-  
can border, and about the stations of  
all other aircraft in the army.

Col. Samuel Reber, in charge of  
the aviation section, immediately pre-  
pared a memorandum and sent it to  
General Scott. This memorandum  
showed only the eight craft of the  
first squadron to be available at this  
time for work in Mexico.

There are nine machines at San  
Diego, but these are "school ma-  
chines" and will not be used for serv-  
ice. Four other service machines are  
in Manila.

Every Source Closed.

Though every source of information  
about the operations of the aeroplanes  
has been closed tight at the War De-  
partment, and even General Scott,  
after sending the memorandum to the  
office of the chief of staff, would not  
discuss the status of the aviation  
squadron, it is generally believed that  
the aviators today are playing an im-  
portant part in the scouting operations  
to "catch" Villa.

All through the office of the Signal  
Corps interest in the actual operations  
has been overshadowed by the opera-  
tions of the aerial squadron.

Officials of the Signal Corps are keep-  
ing in close touch with the office of  
the chief of staff to get the first news  
of the operations of the air craft. They  
are especially anxious because they con-  
sider the Mexican situation a rare op-  
portunity to vindicate itself following the attacks  
made upon it in the recent hearings on  
national defense.

Scathing attacks on the efficiency of  
the aviation section, on the physical  
equipment, on the training of the men  
in that branch of the service, and on  
Colonel Reber were made before the  
Senate committee.

Came Up At Hearings.

These charges came up in the defense  
hearings on the heels of a court-martial  
following upon accidents to young army  
aviators. Senator Robinson of Arkansas  
later introduced a resolution calling for  
an investigation of the aviation section,  
and Colonel Reber was brought before  
the committee later in the hearings and  
severely grilled.  
Wherefore there is much suppressed  
excitement throughout the offices of  
the Signal Corps. A special order from

the office of the chief of staff, follow-  
ing the sending of the memorandum,  
instructed the Signal Corps officers  
to give out no information concerning  
the use being made of the aviation  
section.

The fact that Secretary Baker is  
getting hold of the details of the de-  
partment was brought out this morn-  
ing in this connection, when, in his  
presence, General Scott was questioned  
about the number of service machines  
stationed at San Antonio.

General Scott said there were six,  
and Secretary Baker said he thought  
there were eight. General Scott looked  
up his memorandum, and said, "Eight  
it is."

Second Army Officer

To Fly in Aeroplane

Capt. Benjamin D. Foulois was the  
second United States army officer to  
fly in a heavier than air flying machine.  
He has been a student of aeronautics  
since 1909, when he made his first flight  
at Fort Myer, Va., with Orville Wright.  
Foulois, then a lieutenant, because of  
his weight, was selected by Mr. Wright  
as his passenger on the flight from Fort  
Myer to Alexandria, seven miles, which  
was necessary to comply with the Gov-  
ernment requirements in the contract to  
purchase the Wright biplane. The lieuten-  
ant also made a number of other cross-  
country flights, and flew for two  
hours or more with Mr. Wright on sev-  
eral occasions at Fort Myer.

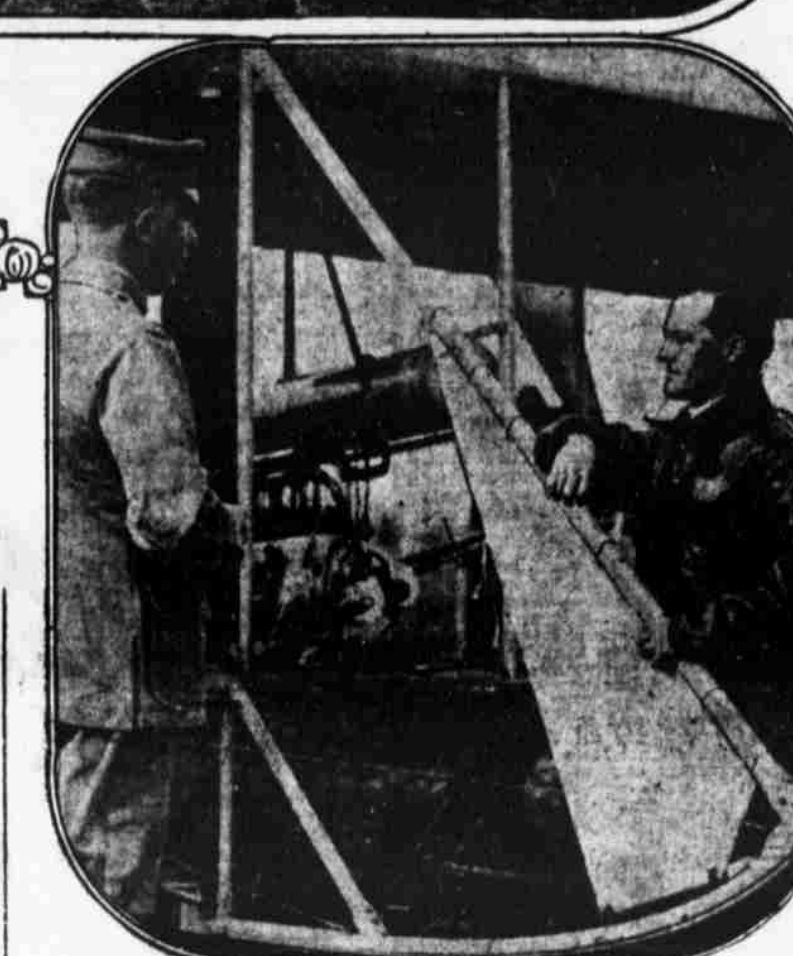
He was at Fort Myer on September  
18, 1909, when Lieut. Thomas Selfridge  
was killed in the first fatal aeroplane  
accident in this country.

The first United States army officer  
to fly in a heavier than air machine  
was Lieut. Lahm, who had charge  
of the Government tests. Lieut. Lahm  
and Foulois also have practical  
experience in the operation of dirigible  
balloons, which were also tested at Fort  
Myer seven years ago.

2,500,000 French Lost

In War, Berlin Says

BERLIN, March 11.—French losses to  
March 1, 1916, totaled 2,500,000, according  
to a semi-official statement given out  
here today.



CAPTAIN BENJAMIN D. FOULOUS (bareheaded), in charge of air  
squadron on border, in conference with CAPT. CHARLES DE F.  
CHANDLER, preparatory to making ascent.

## MORE RAIDS FEARED ALONG RIO GRANDE CARRANZA TROOPS PURSUING OUTLAWS

EL PASO, March 11.—While American  
troops are expected to cross into Mexico  
in half a dozen places before night to  
avenge the Columbus and Santa Ysabel  
massacres, the border country fears re-  
newed slaughter of Americans today.

The greatest slaughter of American  
colonists in Mexico's history is reported  
to be the object of Francisco Villa's  
raid toward a train of Mormons due  
this afternoon at Guzman, Mexico, a  
small town about fifty miles southwest  
of here.

Warned of the proposed campaign of  
extermination against him by American  
troops, Villa is said to have determined  
to strike one more blow against the  
"gringos" before retiring to the moun-  
tain fastnesses of western Chihuahua.  
There he hopes to escape the vengeance  
of the United States soldiers.

The special train is bearing 500  
American Mormon refugees of the  
Gasa Grandes and adjacent colonies  
to the border. Repeatedly urged by  
Americans to leave and threatened by  
Villa personally, the Mormons steady-  
ly held to their fertile ranches  
which by industry they had converted  
from barren brush.

The first word of the Columbus raid,  
however, resulted in an order from the  
border.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Secretary of War Baker today gave  
out the following telegrams from Gen-  
eral Funston sent last night from Fort  
Sam Houston, Texas:

"Following just received from Colonel  
Stocum: The Jefe Fiscal at the border  
gate reports that twelve hundred Car-  
ranza troops in pursuit of Villa will be  
at Palomas this afternoon. A part of  
this force was observed from the  
border gate by my out post at 2 p. m.  
They are using a black and white flag  
so we can distinguish them from Villa's."

"Stocum reports a patrol today  
found eleven more dead Mexicans and  
a number of dead horses killed by fire  
of our troops from a hill near camp  
while retreating from town. This  
makes fifty-seven bodies found. Re-  
ports that eighteen more are between  
there and boundary will be investi-  
gated. I have never heard of any-  
thing to equal effectiveness of fire of  
our troops on this occasion."

"Pablo Lopez, one of Villa's officers,  
killed at Columbus, was in command at  
massacre of Americans at Santa Ysa-  
bel, Chihuahua, a few weeks since."

"Private James P. Taylor, Troop F,  
Thirtieth Cavalry, wounded at Colum-  
bus, N. M., died at Fort Bliss, Tex.,  
March 10."

"FUNSTON."

## U. S. TROOPS CROSS BORDER IN DASH TO SAVE MORMONS

Soldiers In Mad Race With Bandit Leader,  
Who Swears He Will Exterminate 500  
Americans Fleeing to Border From  
Mormon Colony; Fear Felt.

REPLY RECEIVED FROM CARRANZA

State Department Considers Offer Made By  
Head of De Facto Government to  
Order His Soldiers to Co-operate  
With American Expedition.

American troops have crossed the Mexican border.  
The first troops to go over are engaged in a mad dash  
into the heart of northern Mexico to capture Villa, "dead  
or alive."

Heading in a direct line southward, the troops are  
making a desperate effort to rescue 500 American men,  
women, and children fleeing from Casas Grandes.

These American citizens are members of a Mormon  
colony, whom Villa has vowed to exterminate as a spec-  
tacular feature of his campaign of terrorism.

With the cry of "death to the gringos," Villa and  
his blood-thirsty horde are galloping southward in order to  
reach the colonists ahead of the American troops.

Fears are expressed that he may have arrived. There  
is a sickening apprehension in official circles that the  
American troops may be too late.

Drunk with the blood that he shed in his bold dash  
into Columbus, N. M., Mexico's "man of terror" has but  
one object in view. Thoroughly familiar with all the trails,  
he will lose no time in reaching his prey. Army officers  
at the War Department know full well what the conse-  
quences will be unless the bandits are intercepted.

Gen. Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the de facto  
government of Mexico, has consented, conditionally, to  
the invasion of Mexican territory by Funston's forces.

In a formal note delivered to American Consul Gen-  
eral Silliman, and forwarded by the latter to the State De-  
partment, Acuna, Carranza's minister for foreign affairs,  
proposed a reciprocal arrangement under which the armed  
forces of the respective governments should be allowed  
entry into the other's territory when pursuing the bandits.

PROPOSAL BEING CONSIDERED.

The proposal is now under consideration at the State  
Department. According to the present disposition of the  
department it will be rejected.

The note sets forth the claim that the Villista bandits  
who rode into Columbus, N. M., were at that time in re-  
treat before a force of 2,000 Carranzistas sent in pursuit  
of him.

It is recalled in the note that such a reciprocal arrange-  
ment in force at the time of the forays of the Indian bandit  
Geronimo in 1880 resulted in the speedy annihilation  
of the outlaws.

In the meantime 6,000 American troops, led by Brig-  
adier General Pershing, a veteran of the Philippine cam-  
paign, and directed by Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Funston,  
"the man who got Aguinaldo," are believed to have in-  
vaded Mexico.

Villa is reported by the Mexican embassy to be at As-  
cencion, southeast of Palomas, with only 200 troops. At  
Palomas is a force of Carranzistas preparing to attack him.  
Villa's forces are estimated at 3,000, and are endeavoring  
to cut off the Mormons and exterminate them.

TRUST EVERYTHING TO FUNSTON.

Trusting everything to General Funston, "the man  
who captured Aguinaldo," the War Department has given  
him wide discretion. Everything from the army point of  
view depends on keeping Villa in the dark as to the number  
of American troops on his trail, and the manner of their  
coming. For that reason the strictest censorship prevails.  
Except for the briefly worded bulletins being given out at  
the department, no definite news of the movements of the  
American forces is obtainable.

It is understood that these forces entered Mexican ter-  
ritory in three columns, from El Paso, Columbus, and Ha-  
chita, respectively. Their purpose is to converge on Villa  
from three directions in an effort to surround him before  
he reaches his goal.

Other troops, under the direction of General Funston,

## Washington's Crowning Disgrace

Perhaps you have seen its exterior.  
Maybe you have been within its walls.  
Someone may have told you of its horrors.  
The chances are you know nothing about it.

But you may know all about it, may realize its disgrace if you read the results  
of a special investigation by a Times woman

In Tomorrow's Sunday Times